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The testing of the eyes by a competent optician is not a matter of guess work, nor is it a matter of trying on glasses haphazardly, but it is a science governed by principles which none but a person who has studied the science of optics can understand. We have now engaged the services of Mr. E. F. De Fou, a well-known and highly learned optical specialist from the East. We are now fitting up an OPTICAL PARLOR in connection with our store, with the latest improved apparatus for testing the eyes, which will make

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N.B.—Watch our optical news until our opening on August 15.

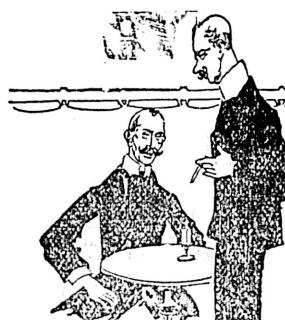
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In pints and quarts.

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ARMOUR'S PORK AND BEANS,	15
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Pure Linseed Oil ; : \$1.10 per gal
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ARE BETTER THAN
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We have every Requisite and all the Delicacies for the Camp
Amongst the New Goods Just Received, We have

Cross & Blackwell's Strasburg Meats; Potted Ham and Chicken;
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New Island
POTATOES
At \$1.25 per 100.
SYLVESTER FEED CO., Ltd.
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THE EMBLETON DISASTER.
Hearing of Evidence Begun in Admiralty Court.

London, Aug. 1.—In the admiralty court to-day testimony was taken in the matter of the sinking of the bark Embleton by the Cunard liner Campania during a fog on July 21, resulting in the drowning of 11 of the Embleton's crew. The survivors of the crew testified that they were making two knots an hour and sounding the fog-horn continually. The defendants' witnesses testified that the Campania was making nine to ten knots. These witnesses complained that the Embleton had failed to take proper precautions.

10, 21, 23 Broughton st., foot of Broad
ACKS, BAGGAGE WAGONS, TRUCKS
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THE STORY OF THE SIEGE OF PEKIN

London Times Has a Despatch From Its Correspondent Dr. Morrison Under Date of July 21.

Charges Chinese Government With Infamy and Duplicity...Foreigners Cheerful and Able to Hold Out

London, Aug. 2.—(4 a.m.)—At last the story of Pekin has been told.

Dr. Morrison, in to-day's Times, holds up the Chinese government before the world as guilty to a degree of infamy and duplicity that exceeds the surmise of its worst detractors. In the same despatch he gives a more hopeful view of the prospects of the besieged than has been expressed by any of the others who have been heard from.

Simultaneously there comes from the Belgian chargé d'affaires at Shanghai an official statement that the allies are expected to reach Pekin in about a week, they being 18 miles from Tien Tsin yesterday.

Another letter has been received at Tien Tsin from the British minister, Sir Claude Macdonald, dated July 24.

"We are surrounded by imperial troops," he writes, "who are firing on us continuously. The enemy is enterprise but cowardly. We have provisions for about a fortnight and are eating our ponies."

"The Chinese government, if there be one, has done nothing whatever to help us. If the Chinese do not press the attack we can hold out for, say, ten days. So no time should be lost, if a terrible misfortune is to be averted."

The Times this morning prints the following despatch from Dr. George Ernest Morrison, dated Pekin, July 21:

"There has been a cessation of hostilities here (Pekin) since July 18, but for fear of treachery there has been no relaxation of vigilance. The Chinese soldiers continue to strengthen the barricades around the besieged area and also the batteries on top of the Imperial city wall, but in the meantime they have discontinued firing, probably because they are short of ammunition."

"The main bodies of imperial soldiers have left Pekin in order to meet the relief forces. Supplies are beginning to come in and the condition of the besieged is improving."

"The wounded are doing well. Our hospital arrangements are admirable, and 150 cases have passed through the hospitals."

"The Chinese government forwarded to Sir Claude Macdonald a copy of the despatch telegraphed to the Emperor to Queen Victoria, attributing all deeds of violence to bandits and requesting Her Majesty's assistance to extricate the Chinese government from its difficulties. The Queen's reply is not stated; but Sir Claude Macdonald was over optimistic as Dr. Morrison, under date July 21, announces the arrival of supplies. In view of this, it is quite within reason that the edict announcing the safety of the ministers on the 28th is correct."

Commenting on Dr. Morrison's despatch, the Times says:

"It is now beyond doubt that the frequent assertions of different Chinese representations that for a month past the legations have been enjoying the protection of the throne, are one and all, unqualified falsehoods. The cumulative evidence is overwhelming that the whole affair has been throughout under the control and direction of the Chinese government."

"It now rests with the powers to make the Chinese government understand that it will be held fully responsible for whatever happens in Pekin."

Brussels, Aug. 1.—M. de Favreau, minister of foreign affairs, has received the following despatch, dated Shanghai, Aug. 1, from M. de Carter de Marcheline, Secretary of the Belgian legation, now acting as chargé d'affaires of Belgium at Shanghai.

"The allies are marching on Pekin. They are 13 miles from Tien Tsin and should reach Pekin in eight days."

"All the Europeans have taken refuge in the inner enclosure of the Imperial city."

Washington, Aug. 1.—The Chinese imperial government is putting forth the most powerful efforts to secure, through negotiation, the abandonment of the international movement upon Pekin.

The cablegrams received at the state department to-day from Earl Li Hung Chang all tend to demonstrate his desire to secure the succe of the ministers at Pekin and their delivery to Tien Tsin, if this can be safely effected, trusting that in return the international column can be halted. Unquestionably a proper assurance of the safe delivery of the ministers would have some effect upon the temper of the powers, and it is possible that the United States government would give ear to overtures in that direction, were not the attempt made by the Chinese to impose conditions upon the delivery that are altogether objectionable.

The forces besieging the legation consist of the imperial troops, under Gen. Liang Liang and Gen. Tang Tsung-tung, whose gallantry is applauded in imperial decree, although it has consisted in bombarding for one month defenceless women and children cooped up in the legation.

On July 18 another decree made a complete volte face due to the victories of the foreign troops at Tien Tsin. In this decree, for the first time, and one month after the occurrence, an allusion was made to the death of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, which was attributed to the action of local brigands, although there is no doubt that it was premeditated and that the assassination was committed by an imperial officer, as the survivor, Herr Cordes, can testify.

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The forces besieging the legation consist of the imperial troops, under Gen. Liang Li

Scrubbs Cloudy Ammonia Fluid.

Added to the bath is exhilarating and refreshing. For all Toilet and Household Purposes is invaluable. For sale by.

GEO. MORISON & CO., DRUGGISTS.

55 Government Street,

The Advance From Tien Tsin

Information Seems to Show That Pekin Cannot Resist Attack Long.

Admiral Seymour Requested to Take Charge of Defences of Shanghai.

London, Aug. 1.—The allies began the advance from Tien Tsin this morning, announces an agency bulletin dated at Shanghai at 11:10 a.m., to-day.

The Pei-ho river is blocked by sunken stone laden junks for 20 miles beyond Tien Tsin and farther up, according to Chinese spies of the allies, and a dam has been constructed for the purpose of flooding the low lying expanse of the country.

The following information was brought to Tien Tsin on Wednesday, July 25, by a Chinese missionary student who was sent with messages to the British legation at Pekin. He was unable to deliver them and left Pekin on July 18. He says there are a few troops between Pekin and Yang Tsing, where works had been constructed. Food in Pekin was scarce, and the city would be quite unable to endure a siege.

Among the scraps of information brought by another courier who left Pekin on July 18, was the fact that Gen. Ma, a notable Boxer chief, had been killed by the legations.

Shanghai telegrams of this date say the foreign consuls met yesterday and decided to invite Admiral Seymour, British, to take command of the Shanghai defences. The United States consul general, Mr. Goodnow, and French consul, Gen. M. Debeauvais, on behalf of the consuls, visited Admiral Seymour, and he promised to draw up plans and submit them to a council of officers. The Shanghai municipal council objects to the consular action.

The British second infantry brigade has been ordered to embark at Hongkong to form a flying column to serve anywhere in China.

Two more transports with Indian troops on board are due to arrive to-day.

The customs officers at Canton have seized a Chinese junk which had 2,000 rifles and much ammunition aboard.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The following cablegram was this morning received at the navy department:

Taku, July 29.—Solace, with sick and wounded, proceeded to Nagasaki, Yokohama, Guan, Honolulu and Mare Island. There are American and navy officers, five army officers, nine men untrained marines and 65 of the 9th Infantry. All the men will remain aboard the Solace unless otherwise recommended by the army authorities.

The army hospital ship Relief is preparing at Nagasaki for Taku. A Japanese hospital ship is here at our disposal, if needed.

"Lieut. Leonard's condition is favorable, and his recovery is hopeful."

Biddle's command has been ordered to Tien Tsin. It consists of 225 marines, who sailed from San Francisco on the Grant with Gen. Chaffee, and the 6th cavalry."

HUMBERT'S ASSASSIN.

Does Not Deny He Was Selected to Murder the King.

Monza, Aug. 1.—The King and Queen of Italy arrived here this evening.

Rome, Aug. 1.—King Victor Emmanuel III and Queen Helene arrived here early this morning and proceeded toward Monza. The ministers met their majesties at the railway station.

In the course of his examination yesterday, Bress did not deny that he had been designated to assassinate King Humbert. It is believed the crime was arranged in Paterson.

A man named Salvator Quintavallari, who returned from the United States with Bress and accompanied him to an anarchist meeting on the Paris, was arrested at Rio Martins on the island of Elba. The police found on him letters and photographs of anarchists. Anton Lanner, who also accompanied Bress from the United States, was arrested at Ivrea.

In consequence of these arrests, the belief in the existence of a plot is increasing.

Parliament has been summoned to meet on August 6.

It is stated that Queen Marguerita will retire to Stresa to live with her mother.

The clergy of Monza and throughout Italy are holding memorial services to-day.

Great excitement is reported at Milan. The troops are in readiness at their barracks to prevent a disturbance. A score of prominent anarchists have been arrested. The police are active and other arrests are expected.

The ministers have decided that the body of King Humbert shall rest in Rome. Fifteen thousand troops will pay the last honors.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—Emperor William, in a telegram to Queen Marguerita, says: "Valorous, kind, brave and faithful, Humbert fell as a soldier on the field of battle. May God console you in your grief. May He strengthen your son's arm so that he may wield the sceptre and sword for the good of His people and the glory and welfare of Italy."

New York, Aug. 1.—The leaders of the Italian colony which has settled on the shores of New York harbor, are taking steps to ferret out and bring to justice the anarchists whom they believe to be directly or indirectly responsible for the killing of King Humbert.

UP IN A BALLOON.

An Extraordinary Boer Yarn About Lady Roberts.

Pretoria, July 31.—Mrs. Botha was the guest of Lord Roberts at dinner yesterday.

The Boer animosity to Kruger grows on account of the fact that he and officials are persuading the people that Afrikaner paper money is as good as Bank of England notes, because it is based on unallowable state securities even though the state should be conquered. As the English have not recognized this contention many burghers have been ruined, and innumerable misery prevails. The wives and children of the poorer Boers are starving.

A correspondent has sent an official circular asserting that Lord Roberts was forced to retreat south of the Vaal, and that Lady Roberts escaped in a balloon.

Rudyard Kipling testified before the South African hospital enquiry commission to-day. He said he found little fault generally, except with the Woodstock hospital at Capetown. This, he said, was unspeakable. It was horribly foul and had no drains to it.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness and palpitation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose. Small price. Small dose. Small pills.

Band excursion to Seattle Saturday. Victorian leaves outer wharf 7 a.m. *

Escaped From The Boxers

Str. Glenogle Brings Missionaries Who Have Come From Troubled China.

The Danube Gets Away for Skagway—General News of Shipping.

Steamer Glenogle arrived at the outer wharf yesterday morning from the Orient, after a passage of 13 days, from Yokohama. She brought over 3,000 tons of general freight, 600 of which were landed at the outer wharf, where the steamer remained all day yesterday. She had close on 300 passengers, mostly Chinese. There were fourteen saloon passengers.

Included among these were two missionaries, who are among the host who have fled from the Boxers. The missionaries are W. G. King, of Savannah, Ga., and Mrs. Barrow, of Chattanooga, Tenn. They were stationed at Tsin-tan-fu, about 60 miles south of the capital of Shan Tung province, and left there on June 15. The rioting had not then commenced in Shan Tung, although great depredations were being carried on in Pe-chi-hi. G. W. Verity, of that district, is one of the besieged in Pekin. He left for there in June to attend a conference, leaving his wife with Mrs. Barrow. Soon after his arrival, the missionaries got a telegram from him, asking them to leave the country without delay. They went a few days after the receipt of the message, taking Mrs. Verity, who was left at Chinkiang. The other missionaries in the district fled soon after them and the steamers chartered by the government picked up a large crowd at Yonk Kia-ko, on the Gulf of Pe-chi-hi.

The Glenogle brought a great crowd of the fugitives from Shanghai to Yokohama. Her other passengers in the saloon were Mrs. Hill, of Kobe, bound to San Francisco; Mrs. Miller and daughter, of Tacoma; Mrs. Hindes and daughter, and Mrs. Forbes, of Hong-kong, and M. Chateret, a French engineer, who has been surveying a railway system near Saigon. The steamer will leave for Tacoma at daylight this morning.

SAILED LAST NIGHT.

The Danube For Skagway and the Willapa For the West Coast—Both Were Well Laden.

There were two departures from the inner wharves last night. The steamer Danube sailed for Skagway and the Willapa for West Coast points. The Danube carried a cargo of over four hundred tons of general groceries and supplies together with some twenty or more tons of mining machinery, being shipped North by the Albion iron works. More cargo is to be loaded at Vancouver to-day. The Willapa took a comparatively large cargo, including a number of lumber shipments. Among the passengers who went North on the Danube were J. Hepburn, J. H. Franck, the traveller; F. D. Skinner, R. H. Skinner and family, and A. G. Day. The Willapa's list included Mrs. Brewster and daughter, who go up to rejoin Mr. Brewster at Clayoquot; E. Dewdney, A. J. Donelly, Mrs. Grant and Misses Grant and Mackenzie.

Steamer City of Puebla reached quarantine last night from San Francisco, and will sail for the south this evening.

British ship Sutherlandshire, from Rotterdam May 3, for Kiao-chou, struck at Samatra on July 27 and became a total wreck. Thirteen of her crew were drowned. She was chartered to come to Portland from the Orient.

The Central Navigation Company's steamer Fred Billings has been totally wrecked on the Columbia.

For more than fifty years the famous Jesse Moore whiskey has been the standard brand of the world.

A PRIVATE CINCH.

Captain Brown's Military Duties Conflict With Trade.

The Regiment.

A colonial volunteer officer, Captain Brown—in times of peace Butcher Brown ordered a sentry found smoking to consider himself a prisoner.

"What!" exclaimed the volunteer soldier, "not smoke on sentry?" Then where the — am I to smoke?" The dignified captain reiterated his first remark.

Then did the sentry take his pipe from his mouth, and confidently tap his officer on the shoulder. "Now look here, Brown," said he, "don't go and make a fool of yourself. If you do, I'll go elsewhere for my meat."

If you have never tasted Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey, try it and be convinced that it is the best whiskey in the world.

THE SENATIONAL THEATRE.

Dangers That Threaten the United States To-Day.

From the Century.

The two great plagues which threaten American society to-day are the sensational press and the sensational theatre. These institutions are conducted upon the same principle, or lack of principle, and upon the same general lines. The theory upon which they act is that the great bulk of the public, the mass from which they draw the greater part of their revenue, is not only incapable of appreciating what is intellectual, instructive, wholesome, or inspiring in the printed page or in the drama, but is addicted naturally to what is morbid, abnormal, audacious, startling, or unclean, and will pay handsomely for the gratification of a depraved appetite. In other words, the scheme is to make money by pandering to vice, at the cost of the wholesale demoralization of the youth who are to be the backbone of the American nation of the future.

The policy is not only diabolical, but fatuous. That it has proved temporally successful cannot be disputed. Journals which outrage truth, common sense, and decency still circulate by the million, and fortunes have been made by the villainous exploitation of wholly worthless and abominable plays. But evils of this kind, in the long run, work their own remedy. There is not, perhaps, any reason for expecting a sudden or speedy revival of public morality, but sooner or later disharmony of one particular spice pall on the palate, and in most cases satiation is followed by disgust. The sensational newspaper, which is permitted to publish the most revolting details of the police

courts, can avail itself of a wider variety of horror and impurity than the theatre, which, luckily, cannot, for obvious reasons, exceed certain limits, and is thus condemned to a damnable iteration which must in time become tiresome. These limits have been reached, and already there are indications that mere vulgarity, which is no longer a novelty, is losing its power to attract the crowd. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the motive that fills the benches at a notoriously coarse play is curiosity, and when this once has been satisfied or disappointed, as it is apt to be, it ceases to exist, and cannot easily be revived. For this reason an epidemic of stage decency such as that with which we have recently been afflicted is seldom of long duration. Moreover, the theatres responsible for it will not readily rid themselves of the contamination. When they revert to the clearer drama they will find that they have fallen lower in the scale of respectability and have alienated their former patrons without securing others to fill their places.

Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey is called for everywhere. It is the drink of the people.

A CABLE CAR DILEMMA

Man Who Accidentally Jolted a Woman Jumped Off the Car.

From New York World.

A well-dressed woman, about 50 years of age, sat in the corner of a Broadway car near the door the other day. Next to her was a middle-aged man, who was absorbed in a newspaper, until he suddenly realized that the car was passing Fourteenth street. Then he sprang up and ran toward the door. Reaching it he rested one hand for a moment on the framework while he made an inquiry of the conductor.

As he stood there his elbow pointed straight at the face of the woman in the corner. The man must have been unfamiliar with the serpentine course of the road at this point, for he failed to hold on tight. The next moment the car turned the curve at full speed. The jerk threw the man toward the woman in the corner, and the point of his elbow caught her just between the eyes.

The woman let out a shriek which made the passengers at the other end of the car jump out of their seats. Then her head fell back, and it needed but a glance to see that she was unconscious. The man did not know what to do. He was mumbling apologies in an excited way when it suddenly occurred to him that he had better get out of the way, and he jumped from the car and ran toward Fifteenth street.

In the meantime, every one in the car had crowded round the unconscious woman. Her hands were slapped by some, while others rubbed her forehead and fanned her. There was an ugly-looking lump on her forehead where the man's elbow had struck her, but she was all right otherwise. In three or four minutes she came around all right, and the conductor breathed a sigh of relief and rang the bell for the gripman to go on. Many hard things were said about the man whose elbow had done so much damage, and one woman expressed her opinion thus:

"He was a big brutal coward to run away like that." A more sensible man on the rear platform remarked, however. "It seems to me that he did the best thing for himself. If he'd staid he'd have got an awful roasting, and what good would apologetics do him? I think he was real foxy, myself."

A NEW SIX-IN-HAND RECORD.

Lawson N. Fuller to Try to Beat His Own Time of 2:56½.

From New York World.

Lawson N. Fuller, who some time ago astonished the driving world by wonderful speed in six-in-hand driving, announces that he believes he can do even better, and in a short time he will attempt to drive his sextet better than 2:56½, which is his own record.

"When I first said that I could drive six horses in three minutes I was ridiculed the world over as a maniac, and a crank," said Mr. Fuller yesterday. "I finally got tired of being ridiculed on what I believed I could do, so I hitched up my six horses, and after several attempts I drove them in three minutes flat.

"Several notes were sent to me that I never could beat that—that it was the fastest mile I would ever make, and within a week I drove them in 2:56½. I challenged the world—any horseman—to beat that record. They have never attempted it, and they say that it cannot be beaten, and that I couldn't do it again myself.

I can, Charles Edey of the firm of Charles C. Edey & Sons, 94 Wall street, said: "Mr. Fuller, I will give you \$500 if you will beat your own record. You can't do it." I said, "I'll try, and if I ever reach 2:50, then I am going for another record below 2:50."

"I will drive to make a record of 2:50, and nine times out of ten I will make only one start. My object mainly is to prove that six horses can be started at the first attempt, and that there is no reason why a man should not start one or two horses the first time, instead of making eight or ten attempts, consuming an hour to do it, and taxing the patience of the public beyond endurance.

"If there is anybody in the world that would like to drive six horses with me I should be pleased to have them do so. I lost two of the original six horses, but I got two to take their places that are equally good.

"I cannot tell exactly how soon I will go, for there is considerable to do to get six horses in trim. A man will ride with me on a bicycle to touch my lead horses, because I can't reach them with a four-in-hand whip."

DAILY MARKET QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by B. Williams & Co., Brokers.)

New York, Aug. 1.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange:

Open, High, Low, Close:

Ann. Sugar 120½ 121½ 119½ 121½

Ann. Tob. 93 94 92½ 93½

P. G. Chicago 084 085 084 085

C. M. & St. P. 110½ 111½ 110½ 111

C. B. & Q. 125½ 126½ 125½ 126½

M. S. R. 90½ 90½ 90½ 90½

C. R. L. & P. 106 106½ 106 106½

B. H. T. 57½ 57½ 57½ 57½

A. & S. F. pfd. 69½ 69½ 69½ 69½

T. C. & I. 68½ 68½ 68½ 68½

S. & W. com. 32½ 32½ 32½ 32½

B. & O. 74½ 76 74½ 75½

L. & N. 71½ 71½ 70½ 71½

U. P. com. 58½ 58½ 57½ 58½

C. Tob. 25 .. 25 ..

Money loaning at 1½ per cent.

With your strong arm about me I fear nothing," she said as she looked soulfully into his eyes.

"Huh!" came the voice of the sarcastic small brother who had been peeking in the door, "you don't make many chances of getting scared, so far's I can find out."

—Chicago Post.

Freelo. What made George and Alice break their engagement?

Charissa. He complained that she was too "strenuous" for the present day.—Brooklyn Life.

THE COLONIST.

The Daily and Semi-Weekly issues of The Colonist may be purchased from the following agencies:

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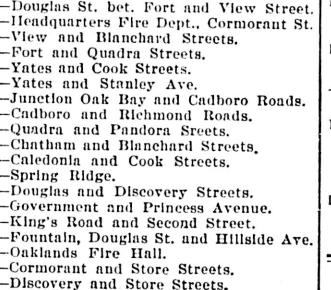
"Popular! Say, there's a man who could run for anything on both tickets!"—Chicago Record.

THE FIRE ALARM.

Position of the Boxes of the Victoria System.

3-Birdcage Walk and Superior, James Bay 4-Carr and Simcoe Streets, " 5-Michigan and Menzies Streets, " 6-Menzies and Nagara Streets, " 7-Montreal and Kingston Streets, " 8-Montreal and Simcoe Streets, " 9-Dallas Rd and Simcoe Street, " 14-Vancouver and Burdette Streets, 15-Douglas and Humboldt Streets, 16-Humboldt and Rupert Streets, 23-Fort and Government Streets, 24-Yates and Wharf Streets, 25-Johnston and Government Streets, 26-Douglas and Richmond Roads, 31-Quadra and Pandora Streets, 42-Chatham and Blanchard Streets, 43-Caledonia and Cook Streets, 45-Spring Ridge, 51-Douglas and Discovery Streets, 52-Government and Princess Avenue, 53-King's Road and Second Street, 54-Fountain, Douglas St, and Hillside Ave. 55-Oaklands Fire Hall, 56-Cormorant and Store Streets, 62-Discovery and Store Streets, 63-John and Bridge Streets, 64-Catherine Street, Victoria West, 65-Springfield Avenue and Esquimalt Road, 71-Douglas St, and Burnside Road.

AN INTRODUCTION IS OFTEN VALUABLE.

A man in a top hat and coat is holding a small book or pamphlet. The title on the book is "AN INTRODUCTION IS OFTEN VALUABLE".

Your shoe would be benefited by an acquaintance with

PACKARD'S ... Special Box Calf ... AND...

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25 cts. at all Shoe Stores.

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The Colonist.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1900.

Published by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,
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 No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.
 PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or
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 Six months 3.00

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One year \$1.50
 Six months75
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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising to ensue their being inserted should be made in to the business office not later than 6 p.m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p.m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p.m., consult the night editor.

THE WAR.

The first estimate of the number of men who surrendered to Gen. Hunter in the neighborhood of Bethlehem was rather large, but latest reports show that it will probably reach 4,000. The statement is made that some of the enemy managed to slip away. This is unfortunate, but a bag of 4,000 Boers is quite a day's work for any Hunter. The parties still abroad in the Orange River Colony will doubtless soon be rounded up. They can only be able to prosecute the most irregular operations, for their supplies must be very limited.

It is said that there is great destruction among the poorer Boers. This is lamentable, but it is inevitable. They have chosen their beds, and cannot complain if they are made to lie in them. Prompt submission after the fortunes of war had declared against them would have saved the enemy much suffering, and both themselves and us much loss of life. But they preferred to continue their resistance, and it follows of necessity that some poverty must ensue. We have no doubt that Lord Roberts will facilitate the return to their farms of as many of the enemy as have not actually been taken with arms in their hands, but if the people allow themselves to be misled by Kruger's infamous falsehoods, they have only themselves to blame.

An example of the sort of stuff which Kruger promulgates in order to keep his men in the field is the story of the defeat of our troops and the escape of Lady Roberts from Pretoria in a balloon. When they listen to such madness it is not surprising that they refuse to pay attention to the proclamations issued by our Commander-in-Chief, which he could world long ago have restored settled conditions over a greater part of the two countries.

The enemy are retreating from Maedodorp to Lyndenburg, which means that the last act in the South African war drama is beginning. When Kruger has been driven into the Lyndenburg hills, he will be caught in a trap from which he cannot escape.

The gratifying news comes from Col. Otter that the First Canadian Contingent is again able to muster seven hundred strong. The boys are getting over their wounds and fevers and are ready for work again.

RAILWAYS TO THE YUKON.

The legislature is face to face with a question of very considerable importance, owing to the introduction of several bills for the incorporation of companies to construct railways from points on Lynn Canal to the Yukon waters. Ordinarily when a number of persons, who can make out a reasonably good case of financial ability, ask for a charter to construct a railway, apply for permission to do so, seeking no aid from any government, there can be no objection to complying with the request; but the case presented by the bills referred to is not an ordinary one. It is indeed a very extraordinary one.

The question involved has been under the consideration of the Dominion government and parliament, and a decision has been reached upon it. Not a word of protest was raised in parliament upon either side of the house. The declaration of the Minister of Railways, that the government had decided not to permit the incorporation of any companies for the construction of railways, which would have their termini on Lynn Canal, until after the Alaskan Boundary question has been settled, was not excepted to by any member of the house, and it therefore may be taken for granted that the Conservative party as well as the Liberal party favor this policy. This decision is one which the legislature cannot afford to overlook.

AGRICULTURE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.
 There seemed to be a disposition on the part of some members of the legislature to dissent from an observation made by Mr. Turner yesterday to the effect that agriculture may become the leading industry of this province. This is not surprising, because so little is said about the adaptability of the country to farming and so much about its mining wealth. Nevertheless we think Mr. Turner's opinion

is readily capable of proof. If one should extend his calculations over a great number of years, it would be arithmetically demonstrable that the average value of farming land to the acre is very much greater than the richest mining ground. It is only a question of the number of years taken, for the best mines will become exhausted in time, while there is no limit to the productivity of the soil under a proper system of agriculture. And in view of a remark made by Mr. Martin, in discussing Oriental exclusion, when he said that we could better afford to leave our forests and our mines undeveloped for two centuries, if need be, than have them worked by Chinese and Japanese, we see no reason for confining our estimates of the value of British Columbia agriculture to any period whatever. This is, however, only by the way. When we speak of the value which agriculture may assume in this province we have in mind not some indefinitely remote period, but the immediate future.

When British Columbia agriculture is taken into consideration, many matters enter into the calculation. One of these is mining itself. At present a very large part of the agricultural produce consumed in the exploitation of the mineral wealth of this province is brought from elsewhere, and it is also well known that a very large proportion of the other commodities consumed in that connection are imported. The profits on our mines also go abroad to a very large degree. What then is left in the province? Only the profits of the middlemen and what money is paid out for produce either of the farm or the factory in the province. That is to say, British Columbia receives at present only a minimum of the advantage derivable from its great wealth. Let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that 50,000 people in this province are directly or indirectly dependent upon mining for a living. Let it be assumed that each of these persons consumes in a year \$50 worth of farm produce, of which \$40 worth is imported. Perhaps the figures are high, but this is immaterial, for they are used only for the purpose of illustration. This would mean that \$2,000,000 worth of farm produce would have to be brought into the province every year for the use of the people dependent upon mining. That is, \$2,000,000 of the cost of operating the mines would be paid to people outside of the province. Now if this \$2,000,000 were kept in the province and paid for produce raised here, it would be equivalent to interest at 4 per cent, upon a capital sum of \$50,000,000 paid out every year to our farmers. The farmers would in their turn pay it out to merchants and the business of the province in every line would feel the benefit. By and by the number of persons dependent directly and indirectly upon mining in this province will be among the hundreds of thousands. If we can supply them with what they eat from our own farms, we will have a source of prosperity that cannot be measured.

Some may say that the province does not possess sufficient farming land to warrant an effort being made to promote agriculture on an extensive scale. But such a thing would be a libel upon British Columbia, and could only be made by those who have not taken the trouble to inform themselves on the subject. The agricultural resources of Vancouver Island alone are very great. The land may be in most cases difficult to clear, but there is a vast area of it which, when cleared, will yield luxuriant crops. The day is not far distant when the whole eastern coast of the Island from Nanaimo to Seymour Narrows will be a continuous stretch of improved country, extending in to the base of the mountains, North of Seymour Narrows and a little inland from there is a succession of excellent farming sections. We have already in the columns of the Colonist given specific information on this subject, and so shall not repeat it here. At the southern end of the Island and along the West Coast there are many localities where fine settlements can be established. True, in nearly every instance, the land is expensive to clear, but the presence of good markets near at hand will make it profitable to fit it for a crop.

When we come to the Mainland we have such an abundance of good districts

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
 Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.
 Must Bear Signature of *Brentwood*
 See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
 FOR HEADACHE.
 FOR DIZZINESS.
 FOR BILIOUSNESS.
 FOR TORPID LIVER.
 FOR CONSTIPATION.
 FOR SALLOW SKIN.
 FOR THE COMPLEXION.
 GENUINE MURRAY'S SIGNATURE.
 Price 25 cents Purely Vegetable.
 ADOPTED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.
 CURE SICK HEADACHE.

**SALES BY
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**AUCTION
 OF DESIRABLE FURNITURE
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Particulars later.
THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.
 Leading Auctioneers.

WE BUY

or advance money on all classes of personal property.

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A BOOM

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**Mining Stocks
 IS COMING**

For all information and quotations, call at our office.

BUY WHILE PRICES ARE LOW.
THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.
 Mining Brokers, 15 Trounce Ave.

that it is useless to attempt to enumerate them. Not many of them can be called very large, but there are some that may even be described, such as the valley of the lower Fraser, the farming districts of South Yale, the Nechako and Bulkley valleys, and so on. In scores of localities there are smaller areas, which will be occupied as the development of the country progresses. We are without data to estimate the number of acres of land in British Columbia that can be profitably devoted to the raising of crops and cattle, but when we say that in view of the highly favorable climate of a large portion of the province, the fertility of the soil of the valleys and that an average of less than five acres per head of the population would be necessary in crop or pasture for the support of the population, it will be seen that we can have many times more people living here than are now resident in the province before we exhaust the ability of our farming and pasture lands to supply the home demand. In view of such considerations as these, we feel that agriculture ought to receive more attention at the hands of provincial governments and legislatures than it has hitherto. We feel that the development of agriculture should proceed hand in hand with that of our mining and timber interests and the expansion of our commerce. Hence we regard with hearty approval anything done that is calculated to place agriculture in British Columbia in a more prominent place and secure closer attention to its varied interests.

Yesterday was Oriental Day in the legislature, and though the debates were wholly inconclusive, they demonstrated that there are wide differences of opinion among the members as to what ought to be done in regard to Chinese and Japanese immigration. It would be interesting if, when the debate is resumed, the members would express their views as to whether the number of Chinese in this province is increasing or diminishing.

THANKS.

From Our Own Correspondent.
 Sir—I wish personally to thank you for the reports given in your pages of the meetings of the National Council of Women, and the interest which you have taken in our work. The value of the Press is so fully recognized that we are grateful to have it in sympathy with us, and willing to make known our aims and activities.

M. TAYLOR.

To the Editor of the Colonist:

Sir—I wish you to allow me a small space in your valuable paper to refer to a letter written by Mr. C. F. Moore. On the 30th inst., on the corner of Chambers street and South road I saw a man unknown to me abuse a small boy who had been playing with me. I only a short distance off. I called out to the man, asking him what right he had to abuse the boy as he was doing. I did not know the lad had said he was the assistant pound boy. The boy, it seems, had told the man the pound keeper was coming up, and to wait until he did. I asked the gentleman if he did not think he had done wrong to drag the rope out of the boy's hands in such a manner. I said: "Why did you not go to the Mayor if the boy did you any injustice, and not take the law into your own hands?" What is your name, please?"

I don't have to give it to you," he replied.

I told him who I was and showed him my star, and concluded: "I hope I will not have to carry you on my shoulder." He said, "Well, I am going to town, and will walk that way with you." We had barely gone two blocks, when he said: "I admit I did wrong, I am an official myself. I don't want any trouble about the matter. If it is satisfactory to you, I will meet you at the city pound at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning and pay for the dog."

I said to him, "If you do so, I shall let the matter drop." I have not seen the gentleman since and I am astonished at theounding he gave me in the public papers. The same gentleman is harboring four dogs without a license, to my knowledge. I must say he is a very unscrupulous man. I do my duty without fear or favor.

FRANCIS CURRAN.

Pound Keeper, Victoria, Aug. 1.

The Exquisite Flavor and Fine Quality of

Cowan's Hygienic Cocoa**Queen's Dessert Chocolate**

are making them necessities in every household.

Spencer's Friday Bargains.

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—

Collar attached, made of good Oxford Ginghams; just about 100, various patterns, most all sizes, were .50c.

FRIDAY 25c. EACH

BOYS' STRIPED GALATEA KNICKER PANTS—

Only 50 of them; were .35c.

FRIDAY 10c. A PAIR

MEN'S FINE BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR—

Pants only; were .50c.

FRIDAY 25c. PAIR

MEN'S SILK FOUR-IN-HAND TIES—

Silk-lined, usual .50c.

FRIDAY 25c. EACH

MEN'S WHITE COTTON SWEATERS (KNITTED)—

We have sold a lot at .50c.

FRIDAY 10c. EACH FOR WHAT IS LEFT

GIRLS' WHITE PINAFORES—

Made of good satin-striped muslin, deep hem, lace-edged frill round the neck, worth .50c.

FRIDAY 25c. EACH

GIRLS' OUTSIDE SKIRTS—

Grey and fawn cloth or navy blue serge, to fit girls from 6 to 12 years, were .75c. to \$1.50

FRIDAY75c. to \$1.50

CHILDREN'S REEFERS—

Made of fine quality ladies' cloth, trimmed with braid; colors cardinal and navy blue; regular .75c.

FRIDAY75c.

LADIES' WHITE PIQUE SKIRTS—

Trimmed embroidered insertion; only 40 left; regular .75c.

FRIDAY75c.

NEW GOODS

SILK WAISTS

THE NEW STYLES FOR AUTUMN have come to hand.

One is a beautiful waist of fine Taffeta Silk completely covered with diamond tucking, either Turquoise, Hollihock, Pink or Maize. The front is of White Taffeta tucked lengthwise; the collar is a new shape, and the sleeve has a pretty pointed cuff.

PRICE \$11.50

ANOTHER is made of row after row of fine valenciennes insertion about an inch apart of Taffeta Silk in various shades; collar and sleeve are quite new; a lovely waist.

PRICE \$10.50

ANOTHER is a real Parisian style, made of Taffeta silk in very delicate shades combined with white, new collar and revers trimmed with insertion of white silk and drawn work; front is of white chiffon.

PRICE \$16.50

There are numerous other waists among the new things from \$3.50 to \$8.75, all very good value.

WHITE MUSLIN BLOUSES—A few very choice just arrived.

Fresh dainty waists for hot August weather.

PRICES \$1.50 to \$2.25

NEW SILKS

THE LOVELLIEST SILKS FOR WAISTS, embroidered and applique, also with lace and embroidery insertion from \$1.50 a yard to \$12.50 per blouse length.

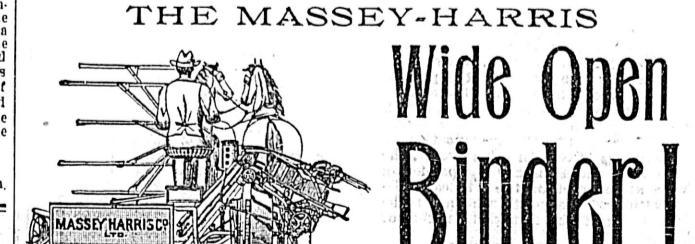
We have only short lengths of these novelties, so can promise you a waist different to that of any other lady in the city.

Quite a few of the new cloths for autumn suits have come in. Why not order your suit now, when our tailors can give you special attention, before the fall rush commences?

During August the store will close at 5 p.m., except Saturdays, when the hour of closing is 1 p.m. Please do your shopping early.

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Lightest, Strongest and Best on Earth,
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Wagons, Buggies, Etc.

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VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

Provincial Legislature

Labor and Chinese Restriction Form Chief Subjects of Debate.

House Decides to Appoint Standing Committee on Agriculture.

Yesterday's sitting of the legislature was largely devoted to debate, the interesting subjects of labor and Chinese restriction both coming up and without either instance being near ended. Mr. Helmcken's resolution, which aimed at the protection of government contracts from the abuses of sub-leasing, and also at requiring payment of the locally current wage, received the general support of the house. Its passage was somewhat hindered by the amendments of Mr. McInnes, who apparently was desirous of going the senior member for Victoria one better in this regard. Two amendments were offered, the first being disposed of, and the second still under discussion when the debate was adjourned. The former one had, however, the distinction of occasioning the first division of the session.

The second debate arose out of Mr. Tatlow's Chinese immigration clause. To this Mr. Brown proposed a very drastic amendment, which was to have been followed by another from Mr. Helmcken, when, however, that gentleman moved the adjournment of the question until to-morrow.

A little routine work had followed prayers, when Mr. Helmcken rose to move the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Ralph Smith:

"That in the opinion of this house all government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out; and it is hereby resolved that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the government itself, but also all works aided by a grant of provincial public funds, and all works carried on under franchises granted by the government, and that the aforesaid policy shall be forthwith applied to every department of the public service and to all parties now performing services for the government."

Upon Mr. Martin pointing out that this affecting clause did the public administration and revenues, the mover stated that he had already obtained the approval of the government to which Premier Dunsmuir then assented.

Mr. McInnes then claimed that, while a very proper resolution, it practically amounted to nothing, as there was no guarantee that it would be carried out. At Ottawa when a similar resolution had been carried, it had been shown that if a laborer suffered and sought relief, under this motion he would get nothing but his discharge. He accordingly had two amendments to offer, one to rectify the point he had alluded to, and the other to protect the laborer from Chinese competition. The first he would do by adding the clause, "to be embodied in an act," whereby the laborer would have statutory standing, and the second by adding at the end of the resolution the words, "also that in all contracts, leases and concessions of whatsoever kind entered into or made by the government, provision be made that no Chinese or Japanese shall be employed in connection therewith."

Hon. Mr. Turner objected that the government had this latter matter under consideration at present, so was not ready to express its policy on the same.

Mr. Martin suggested that the resolution should have come from the government directly, but that, having been once admitted by them to the house, the responsibility of amending it rested with the house.

Mr. Helmcken stated that it was but an effort "to go one better," and that, while the government were ready to approve of his motion, it was most unfair to embarrass them by introducing other features by amendment.

Hon. Mr. McBride assented to the reasonableness of Mr. Martin's suggestion that as a question of policy was involved, the motion might well have proceeded from the ministry. They were, however, at present consulting upon how best to conserve the interests of white labor, and not being yet ready to pronounce their policy, must accordingly object to any expression of such in a hasty or unguarded way.

Mr. Martin said that what he wanted was to see the gentlemen opposite vote against the amendment, while Mr. Brown added that any voting against the amendment must be strictly held to have voted against its principles.

Mr. Ralph Smith said that, while he had seconded the motion, he favored the amendment too.

Mr. Kidd wanted more information regarding the franchises. Municipalities had franchises, and they should be careful about affecting them.

Mr. Green would vote against the amendments, not but that he did not believe in supporting the opposition in holding a club at the government's head, as they were trying to do. The house had the assurance, both of the senior member for Victoria as well as of one of the ministers, that they would deal with this question, and it was quite as well to leave it with them, instead of doing all that could be done to embarrass their efforts.

A few other short speeches led up to the division on the first amendment, which was defeated by the following vote:

Yea—Messrs. McInnes, Gilmore, Stables, E. C. Smith, Oliver, Kidd, Neil Brown, Martin, Curtis, Munro, Ross, Houston—13.

Nay—Messrs. Green, Hall, McPhilips, Helmcken, Turner, Dunsmuir, Elberts, A. W. Smith, Ellison, Clifford, Fulton, Harward, Garden, Tatlow, Froncier, Wells, McBride, Pooley, Murphy, Rogers, Hunter, Taylor, Dickie, Monroe—24.

The second amendment was then taken up by Mr. Martin, who showed how it would apply to the renewal of timber and mining licenses. If these were held to speculate the government had better do the speculating and hold them a couple of hundred years, if need be, rather than have them developed by anything but white labor.

Mr. Helmcken then asked for an adjournment in order to have time to con-

sider the amendment, and his request was granted.

Mr. Tatlow's resolution asking the Lieutenant-Governor to advise the Governor-General that the house is of opinion that the Chinese Immigration Act is unsatisfactory, disappointing, and wholly fails to meet the exigencies of the situation was then taken up. It was seconded by Mr. Garden, and has already been passed.

Mr. Brown moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Curtis, to strike out all the words after the word resolved in the first line, and in lieu of the words so struck out, insert: "That it is the duty of this house, in dealing with the question of Oriental immigration, to cast aside all considerations of party and political partisanship, and to take such action as will demonstrate to the world how vital and far-reaching the question really is."

That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to advise His Excellency the Governor-General that, in the opinion of this house, the Chinese Immigration Act, 1900, will prove wholly inadequate even to appreciably check the tide of Chinese immigration, while it leaves the even more threatening influx of Japanese absolutely unrestrained; and further to advise His Excellency that it is the settled conviction of this house that unless Chinese and Japanese immigration be promptly and effectively checked, it will drive the entire organization of European race driven from the service, but all trades and industries other than those exclusively engaged in manufacturing for export the raw material of the province will pass into the hands of Chinese and Japanese."

Speaking to his motion, Mr. Tatlow stated that in consequence of the report of the Chaplin commission in 1884, temporary relief was given in 1887 with the result that for several years the number of Chinese entering the province averaged less than 200. In 1888 Mr. McLagan, of Vancouver, had telegraphed Sir Wilfrid Laurier, getting in reply the answer appearing in the resolution which had, no doubt, had its influence upon the election of that time. But Sir Wilfrid's promise did not affect his party, and so, in September, 1890, Mr. Fisher is quoted as saying in the house:

phone Co., the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Telephone Co. and of Messrs. Lefevre and Parrott, of Vancouver, opposing the Western Telegraph & Telephone Co.'s bill.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

The Attorney-General answered the following question of Mr. Tatlow:

Is there any difference between the Dominion government and the provincial government as to the ownership of Stanley Park, or any part thereof, and would the provincial government entertain favorably a proposal to convey its rights to the city of Vancouver, in trust for park purposes?

Answer: Yes. It is not advisable while the action is pending to make any change in the ownership.

Also the questions of Mr. Hayward: 1. Is it a fact that the provincial police have been patrolling Fraser river and Gulf of Georgia in view of the protection of licensed fishermen from inundation? Answer: Yes. 2. Was there any communication with the Dominion government as to their affording protection to licensed fishermen on the Fraser river and Gulf of Georgia? If so, what was the reply? Answer:—The following telegram was received from an official of the Dominion government:—"Representatives made that inundation exists on Fraser river and licensed fishermen unable fish. Matter outside jurisdiction of this department, and pertains to provincial government. Can protection be given fishing?"

Also the question:—Does the government intend taking any steps to validate tax sales, especially government tax sales, held in New Westminster district in 1896? Answer:—No.

Hon. Mr. Wells answered Mr. Tatlow's question:—Is it the intention of the government to introduce special legislation to encourage the manufacture of wood pulp, and to revise the schedule of charges for water used to create power for said manufacture? Answer:—The government is now considering the most advantageous means of encouraging this very important industry.

Hon. Mr. Penfold answered Mr. Tatlow's question:—Is it the intention of the government to cancel the present very unsatisfactory list of voters in the City of Vancouver electoral district? Answer:—Yes.

QUESTIONS ASKED.

On Friday, Mr. Tatlow will ask the Prentiss.

Has the government any authoritative information as to the number of persons permitted by the Japanese regulations to emigrate from Japan to Canada each month?

NOTICES.

On Friday next Hon. Mr. Elberts will introduce bills to amend the Land Registry Act and also the Judicature Act, 1890.

On the same day Mr. Hall will introduce a bill respecting Extra-Provincial Investment and Loan Societies.

On Monday next Mr. McInnes will introduce a bill to amend the Game Law.

NOTES.

Upon a consent motion of yesterday, the name of Mr. Staples was substituted on the railway committee for that of Mr. Munro, as no railway bills are before the committee referring to Chilliwack riding while the district of Cassiar is interested in several bills.

A CARD.

We the undersigned, hereby agree to refund the money on a twenty-five cent bottle of J.P. Wills' English Pipe, and to exchange the contents of contents of bottle, that do not follow Constitution and Headache. We also warrant that four bottles will permanently cure the most obstinate case of Constitution. Satisfaction or no pay when Wills' English Pipe are used. J. P. Wills' English Pipe are used. Tates and Broad streets, Victoria, B.C. Davies' People's Pharmacy, 30 and 32 Government street, Victoria, B.C. D. E. Campbell, chemist, cor. Fort and Douglas streets, Victoria, B.C. Moore & Co., druggists, Yates street, Victoria, B.C. William Jackson & Co., chemists, Victoria, B.C.

PERSONAL.

F. F. Schooley, of Vancouver, is in the city.

Max Leiser returned from the Mainland yesterday.

Alex. Adams and wife, of St. Paul, are at the Victoria.

Frank Wisewell and wife, of Philadelphia, are at the Victoria.

Thomas Hoodson, a passenger last evening from Vancouver.

A. St. G. Hammersley, city solicitor of Vancouver, is in the city.

J. S. Clute, inspector of customs, came over from Vancouver yesterday.

J. Buntzen, general manager of the B.C. Electric Railway Co., is in the city.

Mrs. T. Greenhow and Miss Matthy Greenhow, of Vernon, are at the Drilard.

W. H. Keary, of New Westminster, provincial exhibition commissioner, is in the city.

Among those registered at the Drilard are P. J. Mills, wife, and daughter of Des Moines, Mrs. Elberts, Geo. L. Courtney, traffic manager of the E. N. Railway Co., and Mrs. Courtney, returned from the Mainland last evening.

A. Williams, of Vancouver, and G. E. Corbould, of New Westminster, came over from Vancouver last evening, and are registered at the Drilard.

Sheriff McMillan, accompanied by his granddaughter, Miss Watkins, leaves this evening for California, where he will spend a three weeks' holiday.

At the Dominion are S. McCrady and wife of Whiteisle, B. C.; J. B. Martin, of Vancouver; Mrs. J. G. Lord, of Kansas City, and F. F. Finsen, who comes to succeed Mr. Anderson, as superintendent of the British American Paint Works.

Please J. Mills, president of the White Line Transfer & Storage Co., Des Moines, Iowa; and L. V. Druse, of Seattle, who looks after the Grand Trunk Railway system interests there, are in the city.

To this Mr. Hunter very forcibly objected. He would never believe that the Asiatics would ever drive the Saxon from this soil. He had too much faith in the race.

On motion of Mr. Helmcken, the debate was then adjourned.

After a short debate, Mr. Hayward's motion for a standing committee on agriculture was carried and the committee itself will be struck to-morrow.

Mr. Stables moved for returns of the details of the mining laws issued for Athlone was also carried, after an explanation by himself and a short speech of approval from Hon. Mr. McBride. Mr. Martin also pointed out that some of the leases occasioning the trouble had been granted by the Semiahmoo government.

The Notaries' Bill was then read a third time, and the bill finally passed.

The house then went into committee to consider the Liquor License bill, but did not cover more than a couple of sections before six o'clock. The chief point in contention was the right put up by Mr. Hayward on behalf of the liquor license holders, who according to Mr. Martin, had robbed the province for years, by paying \$60 instead of the \$200 fee, and were raw because they could not keep it up.

After a short debate over the adjournment, a motion to do so until to-morrow was passed at 6:30 o'clock.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Helmcken presented the petitions of J. A. Pilcher and others of Vancouver and vicinity, respecting anti-compulsory vaccination.

Mr. Helmcken presented the petitions of the C. Y. Yukon Railway Co. opposing the Chilkat Pass and Lake Bennett Railway bills.

The gist of these petitions was that the rival concerns were not needed, being only charter-mongering affairs.

Mr. Helmcken presented the petitions of the New Westminster & Burrard Inlet Tel-

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO

TIME TABLE NO. 36.

NORTHBOUND.

	Daily.	Sat.	Sun.
	a.m.	p.m.	
Leave Victoria	9:00	4:25	2:00
Arrive Goldstream	9:28	4:53	2:28
Arrive Shawnigan Lake	10:00	5:34	3:09
Arrive Duncan	10:48	6:15	3:47
Arrive Nanaimo	12:14	7:41	5:15
Arrive Wellington	12:35	7:55	5:30

The following rates will be in effect on Sundays only until further advised.

Goldstream and Return, 50c; Children under 12, 25c.

Shawnigan Lake and Return, 75c; Children under 12, 40c.

Duncans and Return, \$1.00; Children under 12, 50c.

The above rates are good to intermediate points.

For rates and all information apply at Company's Offices.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
President.
Traffic Manager.

By Act of Parliament, assented to June 14, 1900, the name of
The Ontario Mutual Life Ass'ce Co'y

was changed to

THE MUTUAL LIFE Ass'ce OF CANADA.

As the only purely Mutual Life Company in Canada and as its business extends from ocean to ocean, a more NATIONAL AND COMPREHENSIVE NAME was found desirable. Under the new name the management will aim to perpetuate and extend the SAME POPULAR FEATURES AND SOUND PRINCIPLES which have made the company what it is to-day and to which the

Unprecedentedly Profitable Results

to its policy-holders are largely attributable. With the same hearty co-operation of our policy-holders and the same generous confidence of the assuring public we can stand for the last 30 years, we believe THESE RESULTS WILL CONTINUE to be as satisfactory to policy-holders in the future as they have been in the past.

R. MELVIN, GEO. WEGENAST, W. H. RIDDELL,
President. Manager. Secretary.

R. L. DRURY, - B.C. Mgr. 34 Broad Street



ARMOUR'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

Supplies the desired meat juices and flavor. It makes "good" cooking possible in the

CAMP AND HOME

Anyone can use it. Sold by Druggists, Grocers and Outfitters.

A SAMPLE JAR sent postpaid on receipt of 10 cents, or 2 oz. jar for 50 cents.

Armour & Company, Chicago

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Bottled at and imported from the

Apollinaris Spring, Rhenish Prussia,
charged only with its own natural gas.

Annual Sales: 25,720,000 Bottles.

SOLE AGENTS: HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

A Primitive Mining Method

**Gold Being Turned Out by
Arrastras in Bridge River
District.**

**News From the Kootenay Coun-
try—Hall Mines Smelter
to Start.**

Bridge River district can produce a novel sight says the Lillooet Prospector, and we doubt if the same thing can be found in another camp in the country. The sight referred to is that of five arrastras running in the radius of half a mile all turning out gold and averaging from \$75 to \$100 per day. From the Lorne arrastra one can look down the hill and watch the work going on at the Woodlark. The arrastra as is well known is one of the primitive methods of crushing rock and mining and in the Bridge River district where neither capitalist has ventured much money, or the government built a decent trail, the prospectors have set in and are producing the yellow metal in good qualities, in the cheapest possible way. The working of mineral claims in this fashion proves beyond doubt that the ledges contain value and if opened up on a large scale and milled, would put to shame the rich dividend paying properties which are always harped upon when mentioning mining. Travel where they may and nowhere can be found such rich free gold properties with true ledges that have been proved continuous, than in the Bridge River mining district. Lillooet needs some good mining men who mean business to take hold of the different properties and open them up in a systematic manner, and with the proper machinery installed that will not only benefit themselves, but the whole district. Last year about \$40,000 was taken out of the Bridge River section from quartz alone and with the five arrastras this year should with the Bend-Or stamp mill bring the output up to about \$100,000.

From Sandon over the K. & S. for the week ending July 27 the Payne shipped 200 tons, Ruth 100, Last Chance 20, and American Boy 20. The Slocan Star shipped 40 tons over the C. P. R. The Whitewater mine shipped 114 tons this week and 94½ last week. The Hillsides at Whitewater made a test shipment of 2½ tons last week.

Angus Gillivray and Ed. Shannon, of New Denver, owners of the Neepawa group, on Ten-Mile, were in town this week says the Sandon Paystreak of July 28, on business in connection with the transfer of that noted property to the Warner Miller syndicate. They stated the group had passed out of their hands, though nothing could be gleaned as to price and terms. A few days previous they had been offered \$30,000 on an 18 months' bond by the same people, which was refused. The Neepawa could get no better terms than the Miller syndicate, as they do not permit their holdings remain idle.

Nighttime to comprise last week's ore shipments from Silvertown. Three carloads of this was sent out by the Winkfield mines, who have also another carload lying on the dock ready for shipment. The fourth car was from the Vancouver group and consisted of rich carbonates and galena.

The Nelson miner states that the fact that the Hall mines smelter is now ready to buy ore will be read with interest by those who have been waiting the resumption of work at the smelter. It was announced this morning (July 26) that the smelter would start up in a short while and is now ready to buy ore and will receive it as fast as it is sent along.

The management of the Hall mines has now been definitely decided upon. There will be no general manager of the company's affairs. Captain Gifford will be mine superintendent, Mr. R. R. Hedley, manager of the smelter and Mr. J. Campbell will act as commercial manager.

Special Meeting.—The Provincial Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are holding a special meeting in the committee room at the city hall this evening at 8, at which J. C. Brown, of New Westminster, the president of the association, will preside.

**DEATH OF MRS. TOMPKINSON.
The Well-Known Elocutionist Died in
California on Saturday.**

The many Victoria friends of Mrs. Tompkinson, wife of Lieut. Tompkinson, late R. N., will be grieved to hear of the death of that lady, which occurred at Santa Monica, Cal., on Tuesday. Mrs. Tompkinson first came to Victoria some 25 years ago, when, as Fanny Morgan Phelps, one of the leading actresses of the time, appeared in "The Old Victorian" theatre on Government street. Her last public appearance was at the patriotic concert in the drill hall last winter, when she recited with such success "The Absent-Minded Beggar," adding very materially to Victoria's donation to the fund for the widows and orphans of those fighting in South Africa. She was of a family of actresses, some of her relatives being now on the stage, including Miss Lizzie Morgan, who is playing in the Eastern American circuit. She was about 60 years of age and was a native of Australia. Since her marriage with Lieut. Tompkinson she has been residing at Santa Monica, Cal., but came here nearly every season to spend the summer. She has a sister, Mrs. Mason, a resident for some time of Comox.

THE CHICKENS COULD'NT SLEEP

**The Midnight Sun Made Night
as Day and They Kept
Awake.**

There is a story going the rounds—but the one concerned will not confirm it—that an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is to be sent to Cape Nome as the special commissioner of the society to investigate the report of cruelty to animals there.

The cause for the S. P. C. A. was brought to light by the return of a speculator who took a number of bullets up in the steamer Alpha on that memorable trip through the ice. The speculator returned and he had had luck story. The hens were not heard from; their finish came at Cape Nome.

It was this way. The hens were to work "on lay" and the speculator were to be permitted for the connoisseurs who frequented the table d'hotes of Cape Nome, for it was said that chicken dinners meant a check from the waiter for \$10. The speculator sat on a log at Nome whittling a stick and smoking his pipe. His eyesight though became bad eventually and he could not see the fortune at so close a range.

It was all the fault of the Midnight Sun. During the summer months at Cape Nome the sun shows as much light at midnight as it does at noon, and the hens not being provided with watches did not know when it was bedtime. As a consequence they went crazy for want of sleep. In constant daylight the chickens positively refused to go roost, and they got thinner and thinner from want of sleep.

Something had to be done, and the speculator made a number of bandages and for a week he night the chickens one by one after blindfolding them and carried to their roost. This had the effect of making them sleep. The work was, however, too arduous for the profits earned and the fowls were soon allowed to go sleepless. Then came the madness. They lost their chicken minds and emaciated by the weariness occasioned by the sleepless nights, they one by one dug their heads in the sand—the same sand which were said to have contained gold—and died.

With the loss of this outfit of chickens, the speculator returned, and he tells of the cruelty of keeping chickens in the land of Midnight Sun where the roosts are empty. Mr. Harris, of Portland, gives the story of the treatment of chicken miners above ground, and a friend tells how some horses had more sense than all the dupes of the Nome boomers, in that they tumbled to what they were being run up against in Nome at a glance and fled. The horses with the "horse sense" went up on the barge Skookum and landed by being pushed overboard and swimming ashore. After landing they took "preliminary enter" and roll in the sands and after a few minutes shivering about twenty of them deliberately went into the sea and swam back to the barge.

One of the just arrived miners at Nome, who witnessed the entire spectacle, "ever since I was a boy I have hated the horse sense and the necessity of man having sense of it. Now, if horse sense says that this Nome country is not good enough for a horse, it is not good enough for a man, and that's a sure thing, so I am going home. And he did."

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"Forewarned is Forearmed."

ARMOUR'S Beef Extract and Vegetable Tablets.

For Quickly Preparing Beef Tea, Soup, etc. No trouble to use. Always ready. Will keep in any climate. Just the thing for Miners, Prospectors, Soldiers, Sportsmen, etc.

Packed in Three Sizes—25c, 75c and \$1.25 each. Sold by all wholesale and retail dealers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

Armour & Company, Chicago.

A stock of Armour's Extract of Beef, Vigoral and Beef Extract and Vegetable Tablets is carried at our branch house, SEATTLE, WASH.

LIS'S STRONG RULE.
He Strangled and Imprisoned With No
Sparing Hand.

London, Aug. 1.—A letter from Hongkong, dated July 2, received here to-day, represents that Li Hung Chang was preserving order in Canton by a virtual reign of terror, rendering him well hated by the disorderly element. He had ruthlessly prevented anything in the nature of a public meeting, and thus effectively prevented the holding of various meetings, all of them animated by hatred of foreigners coming together to plan a rising. During which he had executed by strangling seventy persons, and it is asserted that during his vicereignty no less than 2,000 were executed. All suspects, innocent and guilty alike, were thrown into prison indiscriminately, which, in a majority of cases, was tantamount to execution.

HOYT ALL RIGHT.

He Is Released From the Asylum.

Boston, Aug. 1.—A special to the Globe from Charlestown, N. Y., says: "The townspeople of Charles Hoyt rejoice to-night in laying the playwright at home, after his release from a Hartford asylum. He was received by the whole town on his arrival here this afternoon from Hartford. It was planned to give him a rousing reception and only a telegram from George H. Dickson, who was accompanying Mr. Hoyt, asked that no demonstration be kept the townspeople from arranging a merry greeting.

DECLINE TO GO.

Foreigners in Pekin Will Not Leave the City.

Rome, Aug. 1.—A telegram from Taku via Chefoo, July 30, says: "The commander of the Italian warship Elba states that a letter from the British minister in Pekin dated July 25, confirms the statement that the Chinese government on July 20 again asked the ministers to leave Pekin, but that they refused."

MINISTS, LAWYERS, TEACHERS AND OTHERS WHOSE OCCUPATION GIVES BUT LITTLE EXERCISE, SHOULD TAKE CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS FOR TORPID LIVER AND BILIOUSNESS. ONE IS A DOSE. TRY THEM.

Trolley Party.—The trolley car party given by the ladies of the Centennial church last evening proved a great success. It took two large cars to carry the pleasure seekers to Oak Bay, where a couple of hours were pleasantly spent. The grounds were prettily decorated and illuminated.

Excursion Announcement.—Arrangements are being perfected for an excursion to the islands of the Gulf on Saturday, August 11, under the auspices of St. John's church. The steamer Rithet, which has been altered and refitted so that she is now a model excursion steamer, has been chartered for the occasion. Full particulars of the outing will be published in a few days.

Saturday's Excursion.—The popular excursion of the year—that of the Fifth Regiment band to Seattle—takes place on Saturday, the holiday-makers leaving from the outer wharf at 7 a.m. returning from Seattle at 11:15 the same night. The Victorian will be abundantly supplied with comfortable seats and camp chairs, so that all who desire may enjoy the refreshing breezes and invigorating sea air. With splendid vocalists and a first-class band added to the many other attractions, the trip on Saturday should be as enjoyable as a cruise on a palatial steam yacht, while the fare—\$1.50 for the round trip—places it within the reach of all.

Building Society Drawing.—The semi-annual meeting of the Victoria Building Society was held yesterday evening for the purpose of receiving the secretary's financial statement for the past half-year, and to hold the eighty-first drawing for an appropriation. The affairs of the society were shown to be in a flourishing condition. The drawing then took place, the following members being at a committee: George A. Gardner, G. W. Anderson and James W. Wooleck. No. 91, held as follows: 91 A—W. W. Johnson; 91 B—Mrs. M. A. Hall; 91 C and D—Mrs. M. A. Phillips—was the lucky draw. A second drawing was then held and resulted in the appropriation falling to No. 99. Share No. 99 A, B and D being withdrawn, it goes to 99 C, in the name of Mrs. Teresa Leonard. A third drawing was then ordered, 177 proving the lucky number, registered in the books of the society as follows: 177 B, A. Humber; 177 C and D, J. P. Aleorn; with 177 A withdrawn.

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THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Aug. 1-8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

An extended anticyclonic area is spreading over the American Coast towards this province where it will probably cause another fine, warm spell lasting 3 or 4 days. Heavy showers occurred west of the Cascades, due to the passage of an ocean low area across this province to Alberta. Hot weather prevails in the Territories, the temperature ranging from 96° near the Rockies to 88 in Manitoba.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	52	68
New Westminster	69	68
Kamloops	72	78
Barkerville	54	54
Calgary	54	90
Winnipeg	58	88
Portland, Ore.	56	74
San Francisco, Cal.	56	82

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m., (Pacific time) Thursday:

Victoria and vicinity: Moderate to fresh southwest and west winds; fine to-day, Friday and probably Saturday; higher temperature.

Lower Mainland: Winds, mostly south and west; fine to-day, Friday and probably Saturday; higher temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon, and 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 1.

Deg. 5 a.m.....57 Mean.....62

Noon.....63 Highest.....68

5 p.m.....56 Lowest.....56

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows: 5 a.m.—Calm.

Noon.....8 miles southwest.

5 p.m.....32 miles west.

Average state of weather—Showery.

Gale—.12 inch.

Sunshine—5 hours 54 minutes.

Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.038

Corrected.....30.038

NEW WESTMINSTER: Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected.....30.12

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Islander from Vancouver, Sunday:

Miss Bailey Mrs. Walter

W. A. Dodd Mrs. Knowell

H. Lewellyn Mrs. Greenhow

S. H. Moody Mrs. Matheson

Miss Fulton Miss Matheson

Miss McLeod C. M. Flathers

Miss O. Preston Thos. Hooper

Rev. A. H. Phillips W. H. Kury

Mrs. Steele D. Henly

Mrs. Stewart Max Leiser

Mrs. G. B. Martha J. Buntzen

J. C. Coles J. S. Clute

Mrs. J. C. Coles G. L. Courtney

Miss Stark Mrs. Courtney

T. F. McLoggan Misses Griffiths

A. St. John Hammett Mr. Adams

W. P. Snell Mrs. Adams

Jno. Coughlan J. M. McCready

Miss P. Mosgrave Mrs. McCready

J. B. Griffin R. M. Marshall

A. Williams W. C. Matthews

J. H. Harter Mrs. McElroy

Miss Mesher Mr. Fenn

Mrs. Ward Mrs. Fenn

Mrs. Dickenson Victor Smith

Mr. Witsell Nellie H. Jordan

Mrs. Witsell Wm. Hill

Miss McKinnon H. Pocock

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:

R. Lewellyn Mrs. George

F. J. Rutherford Mrs. G. F. Gould

L. Dunn Mrs. Parson

Miss Coulth Mrs. Parker

Mrs. Monk J. Benton

Miss Richardson N. Richmond

S. Russell F. G. Anderson

J. Gillison C. P. Craven

Mrs. Sommers G. A. Webb

Mrs. Fisher M. L. Rose

Miss A. Smith Mrs. Rose

Mrs. Gottstein Mrs. Webb

L. S. Dinson Miss Mure

P. G. Hill Miss L. Skinner

J. W. Goss Jno. Davis

Mrs. Shantz Mrs. Anderson

Mrs. May A. G. Kirby

C. H. Held Thos. Orphan

N. P. Johnson Mrs. Orphan

B. Davis A. W. Forder

Mrs. Davis Mrs. Sparrow's children

Mrs. Sparrow E. H. Heft

W. F. George L. Dunkerly

CONSIGNEES

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:

J. W. Mellor F. Krelbro

R. P. Rutherford & Co. R. Brown

J. H. Todd & Son K. Davis

Corporation W. J. Anderson

Weber Bros. Jos. Sommer

W. H. Adams I. Friedman

Giant Powder Co.

"Pa, please gimme 'nother nickel?"

"What for, Tommy?"

"Well, pa, I go to th' picnic with ma want s'm other boy to carry the basket,"—Indianapolis Journal.

Nature has just one pigment on her palette with which she produces all the marvellous tints of beauty, and that one pigment is the blood. The skin-like pink hue of the fingers, nails, the delicate glow of the cheek, the cherry richness of the eyes are all produced by the blood. Just as the permanence of a beautiful painting, when dependent on the purity of the medium upon which it is painted, so the permanence of beauty depends on the purity of the blood. Paint powder and cosmetics won't avail to preserve beauty. Beauty begins in the blood. Dr. Pierce's Pneumatic Pellets are most popular for nature that pure blood which alone can paint. The use of this medicine will cleanse the skin, heighten the complexion, brighten the eyes, and give to face and body that radiance of health which is the greatest charm of beauty. Dr. Pierce's Pneumatic Pellets are very effective in ridding the system of clogging residuum, which accumulates with constipated habits.

Labor Commissioner—Mr. D. J. O'Donnoghue, Dominion labor commissioner, by invitation addressed the Trades and Labor Council last evening. In explaining the Minimum Wage Act Mr. O'Donnoghue said that the government aimed at having the prevailing standard wage in each community where government work was being done paid by the contractor; and also the abolition of all forms of sub-leasing of contracts. Speaking on other subjects, he expressed himself as averse to compulsory arbitration. The alien labor law as it now stands the commissioner had no sympathy with, and pointed out that a man coming from England to take the job of a Canadian was just as much to be detested as one coming from the United States. What was wanted was a law to prevent men coming into Canada under contract, no matter from what country. Mr. O'Donnoghue recounted many reminiscences from his 37 years of labor among trades unionists in Canada, which were interesting and instructive.

Band excursion to Seattle Saturday. Victorian leaves outer wharf 7 a.m. •

The Seige
Of Tien Tsin

Thrilling Story of Besieged
in the Northern Chinese
City.

How the Russians Saved Them
From Annihilation—Ger-
mans Tortured.

Brave Fight of Chinese at Mil-
itary School—All Were
Killed.

tion and the Chinese. Had it not been for the brave 700 Russians and the fight they put up, holding the thousands of Chinese at bay on that day, the besieged city would have fallen and the beleaguered people died a horrible death. Rev. Charles F. Gammon, superintendent of the American Bible Society in North China, who has reached Nagasaki from Tien Tsin, says that just prior to the brave fight of the Russians, the foreigners had arrived and kill their women and children by their own hand, should the attack of the Chinese carry, as they feared it would, and says the reverend gentleman in an interview given to the Nagasaki Press, men had been drawn to shoot the women and children should the worst come to pass. The Russians, though, saved the settlements. They lost heavily, but maintained their position, although they were so hard pressed at one time that the question of retirement was considered. The 6-inch gun of the Chinese at the fort gave them constant trouble, as their only gun was a 15-pounder of rather antiquated design.

At 10 a.m. the firing was so severe that the Russian commander sent a message for help, and a British force was moved across to support. The half of shells and bullets was so steady that the defenders of the railway station had to lie down under the platform to so weak, for protection. The gun was kept going all the time on the fort, and it seemed for a time as if the Russians had succeeded in silencing the big gun.

The attack was by regular troops and evidently thought out, as a smaller body also attacked the Americans on the Taku road. Once the American defenders were driven a bit. Fighting was going on all along the French line, the enemy being in great force along the opposite side of the river. During the whole afternoon a terrible wind and dust storm was raging, and at night when the Russians sorrowfully buried their dead.

The women and children all took shelter in Gordon Hall. There were between 200 and 300. They behaved very well. There were few casualties within the settlements, although bullets fell about the whole day long. At the end of the day the Russians were found to have maintained their position at the railway station across the river, but at heavy loss. The killed were buried during the night. This day was the shortest fighting period during the siege. Once during the morning messages were sent calling upon every man who could get a rifle to turn out.

The next day the Chinese brought some guns to bear upon the city from the wall situated to the eastward. Every time they fired the British replied with a Maxim and a 9-pounder, which afterwards disabled the enemy's gun. N. J. Sargent, who watched the destruction of the gun from the roof of the custom house, says: "From my point of vantage I saw the whole thing. The first few shots went wide, but the fourth

HIT THE GUN

After the attack had been made until 4 a.m.—when an alarm was sounded. Bugles sounded all through the settlement and bells were rung. This was the pre-arranged signal for the women and children to seek safety in Gordon Hall. Fighting was heard in the direction of the Taku road, near the Vicerey's hospital and Imperial Medical college, where the American troops were stationed. The Boxers were trying an attack from the southwest, but they found British troops in force at the Temperance hall, on the Recreation grounds and at the Woolen mill, and American troops on the Taku road. Southwest of the French Concession and the Extra British Concession there is a vacant lot of land, and over this the Boxers could be discerned advancing, screaming and dancing and brandishing their swords. They set fire to some houses near the city wall—the outer wall—but disappeared after a few volleys from the allied troops. The remainder of the night passed quietly, but the women and children remained at the Gordon Hall. On Saturday evening, though, more fires were seen and the Boxers were seen rushing Benfatty SHIRLDU CMF soon marching hither and thither, slandering their countrymen, who had, it was supposed, challenged their authority, and burning their villages.

The 17th opened quietly, and at a meeting of the allied commanders that morning it was decided

DECIDED TO ATTACK

the military school across the river, which was recognized to be a menace. It was arranged that the British and Germans should take the premises, which were enclosed in strong mud walls about eight feet high. The attacking party, to which was afterwards added some Austrians, mustered in the Meadows road—between 200 and 300 men—and started a little before 3 p.m. crossing the river in boats. It was when the first launch carrying the troops landed on the other side that the Chinese artillerymen started their bombardment of Tien Tsin. They were in a fort 2½ miles away, but evidently a communication was sent from the Military college, causing them to open fire.

The capture of the Military school was one of the most dramatic events of the earlier part of the siege. Major Luke, who was in command of the attacking party, was strongly opposed to the Chinese holding the school, but inside of half-an-hour the troops had climbed the wall and forced the gates. The Chinese defending most of whom were military students, were gradually beaten back into the building, with heavy loss. Step by step they contested the way, and when obliged to retire went into a large room upstairs, from which they maintained a galling fire. They were several times asked to surrender, but refused, and some 60 or 70 of the survivors barricaded themselves in and made a last stand there. A British bluejacket brought an axe and battered in the door. He was shot dead, and several more shared the same fate before the attacking party went in with a mad rush and bayonetted the whole lot. A German ran out and handed down the dragon flag that was flying over the gate.

About 15 guns were taken, but there was no time to remove them, only the breech-blocks were taken out and thrown into the river, thus making the guns useless. The place was then held by the Germans, and the allied force withdrew. It remained for an hour or two amid constant explosions of cartridges, and the Chinese who had been killed, were buried in the back with his bayonet. He layed him just in time to save the bayonet from going more than an inch into the back of the Chinese. The Cossacks have done some of the hardest fighting around Tien Tsin, but also some of the hardest looting. Sargent said he had reported the looting of the Cossacks, and they were ordered to keep

Mood's Pills

Do not gripe nor irritate the alimentary canal. They act gently yet promptly, cleanse effectively and

Give Comfort

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

AUCTION

Under instructions from Mr. Meldram, executor of the estate of the late Mrs. Rebecca Ann Sills, I will sell on the premises,

Swan Lake Farm

Thursday, August 2nd at 2 p.m.

FURNITURE AND FARM STOCK

Comprising Walnut Centre Table, Sofa, Lounge, Game Seat Chairs, Oil Paintings, Pictures, Whatnot, B. W. Dinner Table, Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Box Mattresses, 2 Feather Beds, Pillows, Blankets, Bassett, Carpets, etc. Also, a Chest of Drawers, Glasses, Crockery, Pewter Cook Stove, Glassware, Utensils, Milk Bowls, Clothes Wringer, Churn, BOX OF CARPENTER'S TOOLS, GARDEN HOSE etc., RAY HORSE, TWO YOUNG PIGS, TWENTY-SIX CHICKENS, PHALTON, HARNESS, etc.

W.M. T. HARDAKER,
Tel. 693. The Auctioneer.

a scratch. Admiral Seymour was also hit by a spent bullet while indoors, and Mr. Campbell, British consul, was wounded in the leg while walking along Victoria road. It is, though, considered marvellous by the besieged how few in the invested settlements have been killed and wounded.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Government Tired of Delay and Taxes
Over the Property.

Nicaragua, Aug. 1.—The government of Nicaragua has taken possession of the property of the Maritime Canal Co. and removed the company's cars, rails and property to the interior of Greytown, under article fifty-four of the concession.